

THE BRIGHT FRESH
EYES OF YOUTH
CAN BE YOURS AGAIN
BY THE USE OF
CROOKES' GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

July 12, 1920. Temperature 82.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 88.

July 12, 1920. Temperature 54.

No. 18000.

一月廿二日九時半

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920.

日廿二月五申庚午九時半

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEP. 46 616.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

Agents in South China for:-

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT

24 Des Voeux Road.

GARAGE AT

26 Nathan Rd. Kowloon

THE BON TON

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - 1, 2, & 5, Chia Lang Street.

PHONE 928. CABLE "BONTON."

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

BATHING COSTUME

LADIES &



GENTS

At

Moderate

Prices

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG EMPORIUM.

Phones 196 & 198. Phones 196 & 198.

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TAILORS

10A BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 2242.

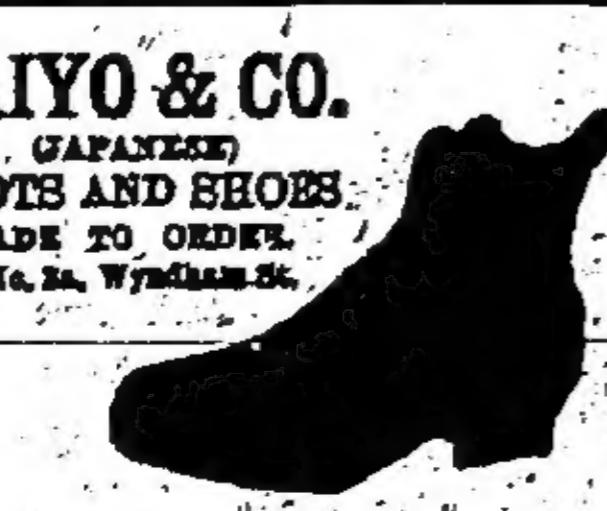
DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. NO. 616.

MEE CHEUNG
HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER
Ice House Street. Tel. 1618.

A large stock of
Kodaks and Kodak
Supplies
Just arrived.

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 24, Wyndham St.



The Dublin County Council has resolved, with one dissentient, not to permit the examination of the Council's books by Government agents, or to furnish information for taxation purposes. Such information will henceforth only be supplied to the Irish Republic. The military during the night erected barbed-wire barricades across the main roads entering Dublin. All vehicles were searched. Similar measures are being taken in other towns. The object has not been explained. The situation in West and South Ireland is described as very grave in consequence of the stoppage of the railways. A number of towns are precautionarily adopting rationing.

MEAT PRICES FALL

In consequence of the retailers refusing to purchase home killed meat the enhanced rates of prices of beef at Birkenhead wholesale markets are tumbling. Choice beef yesterday was three-pence a pound cheaper. Butchers have unanimously decided to push sales of chilled meat and dealers are already complaining of the undisposable number of cattle and sheep.

LETTS JOINING IN

A message from Kovno says Poland has requested Latvia to occupy the positions which the Poles have been obliged to evacuate in the region of Drivat, also to take possession of the war material abandoned by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have already responded by crossing the Drivat and operating in the direction of Skudzelyna.

COPPERAS, July 9.

THE DOLLAR

To-day's closing rate 3/84
To-day's opening rate 3/74

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, July 10.
Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the number of war criminals demanded from Germany was 202. There was no information regarding how many of the accused were residing in neutral countries. The Government had not communicated with the neutrals on the subject.

SAT. July 7th.

There was dramatic development at the Conference, following the statement of the German Defence Minister regarding the disbandment, mentioned in last communiqué, at the conclusion of which Mr. Lloyd George pointedly remarked: "Is that a declaration that Germany is not in a position to fulfil the Treaty?" The Minister replied "No" but asked for consideration of Germany's difficulties.

Mr. Lloyd George explained the Allies' attitude, owing to Germany's failure to fulfil the permanent conditions of the Treaty. He pointed out that the object of the Treaty was to prevent Germany from becoming a menace to Europe. The Allies did not wish to be harsh to Germany, but the risks of militarism and militarism in Germany were too great. If Germany were really sincere she would have already carried out the Treaty. Vague promises were useless. The Conference was prepared to come to a settlement, but unless the Germans produced a definite scheme the Conference would be a failure.

The Germans then proposed an adjournment until Wednesday. It is reported that the Germans threaten to withdraw from the Conference unless the Allies make concessions.

LONDON, July 7th.

The new papers generally endorse Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards the Germans at Spa yesterday. It is declared that it should show the Germans that the Allies, while willing to give the Germans all reasonable freedom to discuss methods of execution of the Treaty, are in no mood to be trifled with.

SPA, July 7th.

The German staff officers spent the morning discussing whether to advise Herr Ehrenbach to present a plan of disarmament to the Conference. Doubt is now cleared up by the announcement that the Germans have decided to present a plan in the afternoon.

TURKISH CRISIS

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8th.
It is reported that Kemal Pasha has ordered general mobilisation in Anatolia and forbids recruiting of all fit men without distinction of religion.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent says that the French have landed 12,000 troops at Alexandria preparatory to the occupation of the Arab zone, including Aleppo and Homs.

UNREST IN IRELAND

LONDON, July 8th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent disorders in Ireland on Orange Day on July 12th. As regards Londonderry, in accordance with the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee which was established after the recent disturbances, all demonstrations there are being prohibited in the city and the immediate neighbourhood during July and August.

Mr. Bonar Law also announced that while the Government proposed to proceed with the Government of Ireland Bill, it had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry it before the adjournment.

LONDON, July 8th.

In compliance with a order issued by the Cork Harbour Commissioners, the Sinn Fein tri-colour was flown from the masthead of the Commissioners' vessel and the flagstaffs of Queenstown's Admiralty Pier.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

LONDON, July 8th.
In a message to the British workers, Prince Kropotkin who is living near Moscow urges the re-opening of relations with the Western nations with Russia. He warns the workers of the West that the present regime is an example showing how Communism cannot be introduced, and an attempt to build up a Communist Republic on the lines of a strongly centralised State. Communism under the iron dictatorship of a single party is already ending in failure, although new conceptions about the rights and position of labour introduced by the revolution have come to stay.

Prince Kropotkin emphasises that this is the way not to accomplish a revolution but to render its realisation impossible. He warns British workers against taking such a line of action.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE

LONDON, July 8th.
The Board of Trade Returns for June show imports of the value of £210,500,000 as compared with £212,000,000 in June last year. Among the raw materials the largest item was in raw cotton and cotton waste in which the advance was nearly £4,500,000.

The exports amounted to £216,000,000 as against £214,500,000 in June last year. The main rises included cotton yarn of the value of £11,000,000.

The imports in the first six months of 1920 were of the value of £1,033,000,000 against £1,071,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £264,500,000 in 1919.

The exports were of the value of £237,000,000 as against £233,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £227,000,000 in 1919.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NEGLIGE SHIRTS

FOR PRESENT WEAR
Made from High Grade Zephyr Shirings in Plain White and Coloured Stripes, either with Soft or Hard Collars.

ALL

SIZES

IN

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NECK

PRICES

\$3.75 each

\$4.00 each

\$5.00 each

\$5.50 each

\$5.75 each

J. T. S. H. A. W.
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

S. GREENFIELD.

"DO BE CHAIFUL"

CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

27 Des Voeux Road,

(three doors from Post Office.)

A SHIPMENT OF
INDIAN SCOUTS
ISSUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.
To avoid disappointment get your
name on the waiting list.

ALEX-ROSS & C.
25 Des Voeux Road C. GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. 27

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH PILSENER BEER
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY
EL. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
LENSSES, ETC.
Optometrist-in-Charge—E. CHAN, Opt. D.
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE

THE HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
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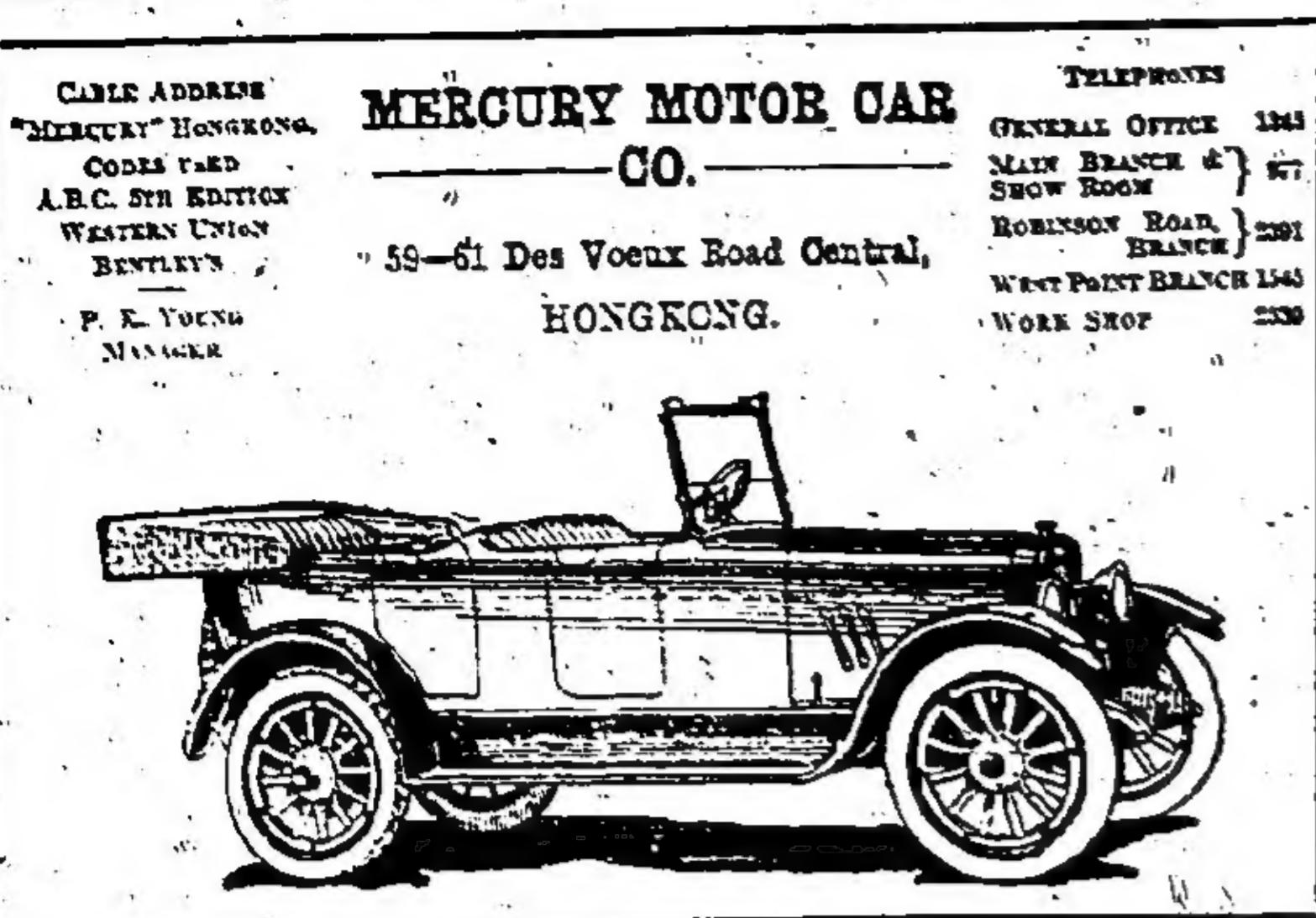
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Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong



MOTOR DEMONSTRATION.

FOUR WHEEL DRIVE PRINCIPLE.

AN INDUSTRY FOR HONGKONG.

On Saturday night Mr. Edward Mow Fung gave a dinner to representatives of the Press, at the To Yue Restaurant, where a novel feature was introduced by Mr. H. M. Daniels, travelling representative of the Four Wheel Drive Auto Company, of Clintonville, Wisconsin. Mr. Daniels showed a series of films, demonstrating the advantages of the four-wheel system of driving and the improvements over other models in the way of altering the construction design of chassis.

Others present at the demonstration were Messrs. Tee Chee, Mr. George Hall, and Mr. Robertson, engineer.

The history of the growth of the company is rather interesting. The company first commenced manufacturing its product in a small shop, building one truck at a time. To-day it occupies an immense series of shops, foundries and manufacturing buildings and its output, at the present time is about 6,000 trucks per year.

The first reel was one made by the American Government during the war which was later given to the F. W. D. Company for their use. It shows the manoeuvring of a heavy siege gun towed by one of the trucks, under the most adverse conditions. The test took place in Oklahoma, and shows the gun being drawn through thick mud, and, in one instance, through 42 inches of water, without mishap. The other film demonstrated the F. W. D.'s methods of manufacture, showed the personnel employed in the plant, numbering 1,800 people, not including sales and office staff, and illustrated the difficult tests to which the trucks are submitted before being shipped away from the factory. Drawing heavy weights through 14 inches of snow, climbing out of mud holes by using the fore wheels (similar to a caterpillar tractor), whirling around the corners of ice-clad streets without skidding, and heaving through the heavy mud of a neglected road, rocking like a ship at sea, but going ahead, nevertheless, are seemingly easy propositions for the F. W. D. truck to master.

The principal feature of the F. W. D. truck is that the power is distributed to all four wheels which gives it 100 per cent more traction than a rear driven truck. The motor is situated slightly to the back of the driver's seat which is an advantage in a warm country because when the motor is in front, the heat comes up through the floor on to the driver's feet whereas with the F. W. D. truck the heat is blown behind.

The truck has a much shorter wheel base than the ordinary rear driven truck. This is due to very little space being taken up by the radiator, the floor board and the driver's seat. The overhauling dimensions of the chassis frame is 200 inches only a little more than a quarter of which is taken up by the radiator, the floor boards and the driver's seat. This is accomplished by reason of the seat being a little higher up in front of the motor. The object of doing this is to put as large a load as possible on the front wheels. When the truck is fully loaded 45 per cent of the load is on the front wheels and 55 per cent on the rear wheels with the ordinarily rear driven truck 85 per cent on the rear wheels. Some of the manufacturers of the tyres claim a saving of 27 per cent on tyre cost and they give a 10,000 miles guarantee where only 7,000 miles are guaranteed with the rear driven truck. It is a three ton truck and can pull two trailers each loaded with five tons under ordinary road conditions. The British Government bought during the war about 1,000 of these trucks all of which went to Europe.

On entering the war the American Government took over the output of the factory, and roughly 15,000 trucks were built for them. In point of fact the company built trucks for the Government until July last year, nine months after the war. The usefulness of the F. W. D. truck is shown by the fact that they have been adopted as the army standard by the American Government. They are now the only thirteen Four Wheel Drive standard the Government has at present. The F. W. D. can work 24 hours a day, pass difficult places

SEARCH FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

DISCOVERY IN A JUNK.

Acting on information, the West Point Police yesterday searched a cargo junk at Kennedy Town for a stolen property. After a long and tedious search, they discovered secret apartments in the sides of the vessel. The boarding was pulled off and in the false side of the junk was found a quantity of Pongee silk and several pairs of Army top boots, recognised as part of a cargo consigned by Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Company to one of the "Maru" boats for transhipment.

The master of the vessel has been arrested and will appear before a Magistrate to-morrow morning.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 5:45 p.m. on July 10.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant. Direction unknown.

The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:

Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon less than 300 miles moving N. N. W. or N.

and pull heavy loads. Other outstanding features of the F. W. D. points that won its valuable reputation, are its short wheel base, small turning radius, easy steering and positive brake action on all four wheels, equal distribution of power and load and narrow tread with front and rear wheels in perfect track, low cost of operation and upkeep. It is a fact that there is a very big saving in operation and upkeep, for distributing the power to all four wheels naturally gives 100 per cent more traction and reduces to a minimum all strain on the driving parts. Instead of making the rear wheels do all the work the front wheels pull their part of the load. It has been shown that the British and American Governments effected a saving of practically 25 per cent on tyres alone when they used F. W. D. trucks.

For passenger service the F. W. D. has also attained a great reputation. A three-ton truck equipped with a passenger body that has a seating capacity of 30 to 35 passengers together with a three-ton trailer with a seating capacity for the same number of passengers can be operated on a road where the grades do not exceed more than 8 or 10 per cent, at a cost much less than a Rear Drive Truck.

This Truck will operate approximately 6 miles on one gallon of petrol (American gallon) with a lubricating cost of one tenth of the cost of gasoline. When trailers are used the operating cost increases 10 per cent for each trailer used.

Mr. Daniels informed a *China Mail* reporter that three trucks and three trailers have been ordered for passenger and freight service in Kwangsi. These are really for trial, and an expert from the factory will be in charge of them for purposes of demonstration. If the trucks and trailers prove satisfactory, it is expected that 10 more will be ordered. These trucks have a carrying capacity for 30 passengers each, and the trailers are designed to carry 5 tons of cargo each.

A matter of special interest to Hongkong in connection with these trucks and cars, is the prospect of entering on a big basis in the enterprise of body building. The trucks are shipped without bodies, as a matter of economy, the manufacturers being satisfied, that the body-building can be done locally. This will be welcome news in the wood-working trade, which has been in a rather languishing condition in recent months.

Mr. Daniels is making his business headquarters at the offices of Mr. Edward Mow Fung, representing Vasquez, Correas & Co., of New York, at No. 60, Des Voeux Road, Central, while in Hongkong. He will leave within a few days for another port. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have been travelling in the Far East for the past year, and have been through India, where the outlook for motor transportation is very satisfactory, as well as through the Straits Settlements, and various ports of China.

SPECIAL CABLES

ONE TAEL DAMAGES.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

FRENCH COURT'S AWARD.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, July 10. Max Engel, former Czech-Slovak delegate at Shanghai, has been awarded one tael damages in the French Mixed Court on libel actions against the two defendants Hegerbath and Soyka, arising out of imputations against the plaintiff regarding purchases for re-victualing troops in Siberia.

[The actions have arisen in connection with the Czech-Slovak Central Economic Commission, which has a branch at Shanghai (of which Mr. Hegenbath is President) and headquarters at Vladivostok, and amongst other duties undertook re-victualing of troops in Siberia. The libel alleged against Mr. Hegenbath was said to have been contained in a telegram sent to headquarters making the suggestion that Mr. Engel was interested in the sale of goods on account of the commission, and was obtaining illegal commission. Mr. Soyka was alleged to have supplied the information (or some of it) on which the alleged libellous telegram was based. Heavy damages were claimed by the plaintiff.]

NORTHERN CRISIS.

REACTING IN SHANGHAI.

EFFECT ON THE DOLLAR.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL]

SHANGHAI, July 10.

The northern crisis is reacting in Shanghai. Rumour during the weekend credited Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, with the intention of advancing on Shanghai and the Chekiang frontier, to which the Shanghai defence commission was transferred from Nanking and subsequently restored by mandate. Chinese apprehensions caused the dollar to rise in value in comparison with the tael, touching 74.74. Prominent bodies have addressed an appeal to the Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Chekiang praying for peace.

DISAPPOINTED HERE.

CONTRIBUTION BY C.L.C. OFFICER.

From an officer of the Chinese Labour Corps, who left Hongkong on the homeward trip, of s.s. "Professor," comes a poem which is not wholly suitable for the fierce light of publicity. It includes, however, passages of local interest that deserve a better fate than the W. P. B.

The Garrison personnel did not please him. He says:

A Major with shining crown on his shoulder
Behaved in a way that could hardly be colder.

While we waited two hours to get a few dollars
He walks up behind and the whole lot he collars.

The civil population also (with one exception) come in for his displeasure.

To the white population in Hongkong remaining

We naturally looked for some slight entertainment

But alas! for ourselves they were

feeling too grand

And they took no notice of our lonely hand.

It seems that the V.R.C., with its accustomed courtesy to the Services, offered the Club to them as "open house"; and there is a rhymed reference to Sergt. McKirdy which shows they were greatly pleased with their treatment there.

Finally the soldier-poet breaks the umbrella and hopes it will rain, so far as Hongkong generally is concerned. Here is his concluding verse:

So, people of Hongkong, goodbye once again

(In the saying of that I feel little pain)

But if ever a stranger from Home you should be

May you get the same treatment that you gave unto me.

To-day's return of notifiable disease records one fatal case of plague, of which the victim was a Chinese, and one case of enteric fever. The latter was an Indian case.

To-morrow, July 14, on the occasion of the French National holiday, the Consul for France will be at home at his residence, No. 13 Peak Road, from 12.15 to 1.30 p.m.

JUNK ATTACKED.

MISTAKEN FOR PIRATES.

ONE MAN WOUNDED.

A junk *fat* was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from a bullet wound in the left shoulder.

According to the master of the junk (No. 2257HC), the vessel was bound from Wong Kwoong, in Chinese waters, to Cheung Chow at 8 a.m. when about 100 yards from Wong Kwoong, they sighted another junk which opened fire on them without any warning. Altogether about 10 shots were fired and the *fat* was wounded.

It was at first thought that the vessel was being attacked by pirates, but from its subsequent action, it is believed that the other junk had mistaken them for pirates and opened fire.

The number of the other boat is not known.

HARBOUR INCIDENT.

SHIPS HOLD AFIRE.

SERIOUS BLAZE AVERTED.

A fire broke out in one of the holds of the s.s. "Methven," this morning.

Luckily the outbreak was discovered early and the flames quickly subdued, thus averting what might have been a serious blaze. Excepting for the destruction of some stores, no damage was done.

The cause of the outbreak is attributed to an overheated plate igniting some stores in the fore hold.

The vessel is now in the No. 1 dock, Kowloon, undergoing some small repairs prior to sailing.

THEFTS FROM SHIPS.

A GROWING EVIL.

Lau Fuk, unlicensed hawker, who lives in Fun U, was tried before the Marine Magistrate, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R. N. on Saturday on a charge of boarding the s.s. "Fook sang," at Hung Hom Bay, on Friday with out permission of the Master.

The complainant was Frank E. Lane, Chief Officer of the "Fook sang."

Inspector Aris, who prosecuted, asked that a severe penalty be imposed, as the number of thefts reported from vessels was becoming very great, and he believed that the thieves were operating under the pretence of being hawkers. On the night Lau Fuk was arrested, the Second Officer of the vessel, having left his cabin for a few moments, returned to find that his gold watch, which had been lying on a table, was missing.

The "Fook sang" was lying at the Kowloon Docks for repairs, and it was on board these vessels that most of the losses occurred. It was easy for unauthorized persons to slip aboard unnoticed.

The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

Mr. G. Ludin, Vice Consul for Sweden, who some time ago underwent two serious operations at the Peak Hospital, and has now fully recovered, leaves for Japan by s.s. "Colombia" on Wednesday next on three months' holiday.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT

your ship. Phone No. 3516.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

Hongkong, July 12, 1920.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1920, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon), at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's Road, Central.

A Quantity of

Valuable Office Furniture.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 12, 1920.

on

TUESDAY, July 13, 1920.

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon),

at their Sale Rooms, 12, Queen's Road, Central.

A Quantity of Traveller Samples,

Trained Provisions, Biscuits,

etc., etc.

Also

131 Jars Liquid Binder,

5 drums Yellow Varnish,

8 kgs White Zinc.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

A SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 3 p.m. From Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 3 p.m.

SAILING OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).

From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tsoo, Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 27th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 4th August.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 8th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, ETC.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BLADING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 16th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 12th October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO" MARU

Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIKO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT CALCUTTA

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IND APCAR LINES.

FOR FREIGHT & PASSENGER ON ANY OF THE ABOVE LINES APPLY—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880) SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

MONTHLY DIRECT SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE AND PORT SAD.

ALPS MARU (Call Marcella)

Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU (Call Marcella)

Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU

Sunday, 8th August.

CHICAGO MARU

Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE

BURMA MARU

Tuesday, 20th July.

SAIM MARU

Beginning of August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

UNNAN MARU

Sunday, 1st August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

MONTHLY SERVICE TAKING CARGO TO

NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC ISLANDS.

KOHOKU MARU

Saturday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TOUCHING AT IMMEDIATE PORTS IN

JAPAN AND SINGAPORE AND POINTS U.S.A. IN CONNECTION

WITH CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

MANILA MARU

Tuesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO,

PACIFIC AND CARIBBEAN PORTS.

AMAZON MARU

Monday, 12th July.

ALTAI MARU

Tuesday, 20th July.

JAPAN PORTS

Via K. Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG

Via SWATOW & AMOY

These steamers have

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SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS

CELEBES MARU

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SWATOW AND BANGKOK	NUFGO	July 13, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGANG	July 15, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & BOHOL	HANTANG	July 15, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUCHOW	July 16, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKCHI & HAIKHONG	KATONG	July 16, at 6 p.m.
SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO.		
Saloon accommodation available. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsinling (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Manches and Northern China Ports. Passengers and mail are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		
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FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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EDMONTON	About July 13th.
WHEATLAND	About July 29th.
ELDRIDGE	About July 29th.
REKETTICUT	Second half of July.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

ABERDEEN	About July 16th.
PAWLET	About July 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce Points.

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5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

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S.S. "REKETTICUT" Second half of July.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

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ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

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"CONJURER'S HAT" OF K'NEMAS.

AGENCY WHICH WILL PRODUCE ANYTHING YOU WANT.

A man sits in an office at No. 18, Charing Cross Road, ready to summon man-eating tigers and hooded cobras before the Kinema camera, anxious to erect in a day or two an exact replica of the Aeropolis or the Old Kent Road.

His name is Mr. Jack de Frece, the brother of Sir Walter de Frece, and this month he launches in connection with his theatrical agency, a general unity concern which he modestly calls a "Film Bureau."

It is the first time an agency of this kind has been opened. Its object is to do all the dirty work for film producers, to tackle their troubles, and to lead them gently on the path of ambitious scenarios.

"Many a man working out a film plot in his office is deterred from doing it justice because of the difficulty of getting together a big crowd, a tribe of red Indians, a real lion, and a jungle to put him in," said Mr. de Frece.

"We take all that off his shoulders. He wants a crowd. Right! We deliver the goods! He wants a jungle full of lions. Right! We get it for him without a minute's delay. Anything within the realm of possibility we will deliver; and at once!"

The spirit which animates this strange and enterprising agency is that "nothing is impossible and 'never say die,' but if you must die, let us save 'the Last Days of Pompeii' in order that you may exit to slow music in the 'high Roman manner'!"

In another room, is Mr. Albert Schäfer, who is manager of the bureau.

"I'll get you anything from a film star to a tank corps," he remarked pleasantly. "The first application we had was from a harassed producer who was hung up for a real live python. Outside the Zoo only one is known to exist in England. Within an hour that python was in his studio!"

"How do you do it?"

"We have a splendid card index system, containing the names of thousands of people of all nationalities. We can put our hands on them and on keepers of old beasts, giants, and dwarfs at a moment's notice. If you asked me for a two-faced car I dare say I could get one. We get not only curiosities, animals, and reptiles, but we will eject any building, make any furniture, secure the use of public buildings, and so on. We are now arranging to obtain any of the choruses or any of the London theatres and any star from the biggest to the smallest."

A MURDERER'S HONOUR.

QUAINT JAPANESE VIEW.

There is something exceedingly quaint in the point of view taken by the Japanese Courts, which, in spite of the importation into their procedure of some of the worst features of French and German Courts, are still purely Chinese in spirit, says the *Japan Chronicle*. In the appeal of Yamada Ken, sentenced to death for murdering a rice-broker whom he had robbed of £50,000, he pleaded the good motive that he was overcome with indignation that the scoundrel he murdered should be profiteering as he did. The Appeal Court has actually accepted the plea, but has confirmed the sentence of death, recognising the good motive by way of handing the proceeds of the crime to the murderer's heir instead of confiscating it.

The murderer is deeply grateful at having his name cleared in this manner. To die is easy, but to bear the stigma of a murder for gain is unbearable. It is a fanciful idea that the murderer of the proceeds of a robbery to the robber's wife's away the stain of the crime.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" *Tele. Phone No. 3510.*

A VICIOUS ATTACK.

RATTAN WORKERS QUARREL

A quarrel between two rattan workers employed at a rattan shop at No. 6, Moon Street, Wanchai, as to who should sleep on the verandah of the first floor of the house, resulted in the one attacking the other while he was asleep, cutting him several times on the neck, arm and back with a chop-chop.

According to Sergeant Shafain, had not the master of the shop and the other jobs been awakened by the sound of the scuffle and stopped the uneven fight, it might have ended fatally.

When asked to plead, at the Magistracy this morning, the defendant denied that he attacked the complainant. He said "I don't know how he came by his wounds. I slept at one end of the verandah and he at the other. We had had no quarrel."

The complainant said that he was asleep when he suddenly felt a knife on his neck. He pushed it off with his right hand and immediately received two vicious blows, one on the arm and the other on the back. He felt his throat and found it was bleeding. He called out that his throat had been cut. The defendant was the man who had attacked him, and was standing by with the chopper (produced) in his hand. Witness did not know the reason for the assault. Each slept at one end of the verandah.

Replying to the interpreter, he denied that they had quarrelled. His bed was inside the house, and feeling very hot, he went to sleep on the verandah. He offered the defendant the use of his bed. That was all that had occurred between them.

The master of the shop said that about ten days ago the complainant and the defendant had a quarrel as to who should occupy a favourite sleeping spot on the verandah. He thought the reason for the assault was because the defendant became angry when the complainant would not give in to him.

Mr. Hutchison passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

CAR TURNS TURTLE.

ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN ROAD.

CHINESE LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Motor car No. 101 met with a rather serious accident on Aberdeen Road at 3.30 yesterday afternoon, as a result of which a Chinese lady had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

It appears that the car, which contained five Chinese ladies, was travelling East to West along Aberdeen Road, at a fairly brisk pace when near the Elliott Battery, its way was obstructed by a Chinese woman of the coolie class, who was walking in an opposite direction on the wrong side of the road. The chauffeur sounded his horn and swerved the car to the right in order to avoid colliding with the pedestrian. Losing her head, the woman ran across the road in front of the car. The chauffeur immediately applied the brakes and swiftly swerved the car to the left. It was impossible to pull the car up at once, however, and missing the woman by a hair's breadth, it collided with a stone wall. The force of the impact caused the car to turn turtle throwing its occupants out.

One of the Chinese lady passengers, as already stated, received serious injuries. Excepting the chauffeur, who received several cuts from the broken wind screen, the other occupants of the car escaped injury.

Damage to the extent of \$100 was done to the car.

INT. RPT. POLO.

SHANGHAI WINS.

FORTY-EIGHT GOALS TO THREE.

The interport polo match for the Keswick Cup at Shanghai on Saturday between teams representing Shanghai and Hongkong resulted in a win for the former team by 48 goals to three.

The Hongkong team comprised Major Timmis, Captain Beaver, M.C., the Hon. John Johnstone, and Mr. J. M. Patterson.

Writing of the forthcoming match the N.C.D.N. on July 5 said: Still no further opportunity has been offered the Shanghai team of practice on the ground, which continues in a thoroughly saturated condition, and if things continue as at present, unless their mounts can trace their ancestry back to that large antediluvian mammal known to scientists as *hippopotamus amphibius*, it seems at the time of writing that it may possibly be doubtful if they will prove equal to the task of carrying their riders safely from bank to bank of the polo ground in the forthcoming contest, which promises to be of an aquatic nature.

The Committee, however, not to be deterred, will open the eastern portion of the ground outside the boundary boards where bending poles are erected and a small "school" put up, with the aid of which a certain amount of slow bending and handling can be induced to advantage.

A THREE EYED BABY.

Mrs. Ho, living at Choi Fu Street, Canton, has recently given birth to a child possessing three eyes in a triangular shape. The baby has a face quite unlike an ordinary human being, according to the local press.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Coles & Dibach on Kennedy need a glazing head to attract the public eye. The simple statement, "Il chemin de fer" is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been need for forty years and is just what its name is in fact. For more by all Chamberlains.

INDIAN DESERTER.

QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

P. & O. PROSECUTION SUCCEEDS.

A short, but sharp, legal battle was fought before the Marine Magistrate, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., this morning, between Mr. Leo Longinotto, who appeared for Abdul Ishak, an Indian sailor, who was charged with having deserted from the P. & O. s.s. "Karmala," and Mr. D. J. Lewis, who appeared for the steamship company.

The defendant was first charged on July 6, but was released on \$250 bail, and bound over until today.

The chief witness was Sergeant Shannon, Water Police, and it was upon his evidence that the case hinged. It seemed from the evidence given that the Sergeant first saw the defendant by chance when on board the "Karmala" on other business. He was among three others engaged in bathing. The Sergeant was given the warrant to arrest a deserter from the "Karmala" on June 5. When he located the defendant in a boarding house on Praya East, the man claimed to be another person. On being asked to show his registration certificate, defendant stated it was locked up in another man's box. The other man later produced a certificate but it was for a different person. On the first occasion the Sergeant released the defendant and told him to return the next morning.

Instead of reporting, the man went to Macao. He was followed by the Sergeant who found him at Macao Police Station under arrest as a suspicious character. The Sergeant brought him back to Hongkong, where he was locked up in the Wanchai Police Station.

In spite of many attempts by Mr. Longinotto to show that a reasonable doubt existed as to the identity of the defendant, the principal witness stuck to his identification of the defendant as the man he had seen working on board the s.s. "Karmala" and who was wanted for desertion.

Mr. Longinotto objected to the introduction of the evidence of Police Inspector Alfred H. Martin, the first witness, on the ground of it being hearsay. His objection was not sustained by His Worship.

Counsel for the defence then raised objection to the continuation of the case, after the evidence of Sergeant Shannon had been heard, on the ground that because the Sergeant let the man go on the occasion of his first arrest, he must have been doubtful as to his identity. Had he been sure, said Mr. Longinotto, the Sergeant would have locked defendant up instead of letting him go home with instructions to come back the next day.

Mr. Lewis replied that the question of identity was proved by the man's own statements made on two occasions, as shown by the evidence of Police Inspector Martin and of Sergeant Shannon, and that the fact of his running away to Macao, instead of turning up the next day, pointed to his being guilty.

Counsel for the defence objected very strongly to the claim of the prosecution that the evidence was strong enough to support the case, and insisted that defendant should be summarily discharged.

His Worship put an end to the controversy by telling counsel for the defence that he was quite satisfied that the prisoner was the man who deserted the "Karmala," and that he found him guilty.

Defendant would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Counsel for the defence objected that he had no opportunity to make his defence.

His Worship said that an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court if the defence were dissatisfied.

The Prince of Wales has been heard, on the ground that because the Sergeant let the man go on the occasion of his first arrest, he must have been doubtful as to his identity. Had he been sure, said Mr. Longinotto, the Sergeant would have locked defendant up instead of letting him go home with instructions to come back the next day.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE U.S. PRESIDENT.

New York, July 9th. Senator Harding and Governor Cox have exchanged cordial telegrams as fellow-journalists.

Mr. Bryan interviewed as to the result of the Convention exclaimed: "My heart is in the grave."

It is reported that Mr. Cox's nomination is most distasteful to White House.

CONTRACT, July 7th. President Wilson has sent a message to Governor Cox of hearty congratulations and cordial best wishes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 9th. Mr. Fairchild, President of the American Constitutional League, has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to obtain an injunction forbidding Mr. Colby to issue a proclamation announcing the ratification of the female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Fairchild is also trying to prevent the Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, from enforcing the amendment.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 9th. It is reported from Eagle Pass, Texas, that twelve bridges have been burned at Coschilula, causing rumours of a new revolution.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, July 9th. The resignation of the Borden Government becomes effective on July 10th. It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, will be entrusted with the formation of the new Administration which he has accepted.

Two resignations from the Cabinet of Mr. Borden and Mr. Burrell are announced.

TROUBLE INCOME TAX.

LONDON, July 9th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin, replying to a question with reference to double income tax, hoped that reciprocal action would be taken in the Dominions, but far he had no time to enter into negotiations.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail]

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Spa, July 8th.
A communiqué states that the Germans signed the protocol after Mr. Lloyd George, refuting the delegation's contention, had said that he saw no necessity to bring in the Reichstag respecting sanctions which it rested with the Allies eventually to put into execution and which, moreover, were expressly provided by the protocol of January 10th.

As regards war criminals, it was agreed that expert German and Allied Ministers should meet in the afternoon preliminarily to discuss the position regarding the proceedings in the Leipzig High Court. The German delegation admitted that it was equally in Germany's interest with the Allies that the crimes against the laws of war should be punished.

Spa, July 8th.
At a conference of the military, naval and air experts the Germans admitted that there were still 3 Dreadnoughts, 3 cruisers, 10 destroyers and 50 torpedo-boats, 100,000 men and large numbers of aircraft with engines.

A meeting of the Allied General Staffs considered the method of handing over the material and reducing the German Army. Besides ships the Germans admitted that out of 12,000 aeroplanes, 130 were handed over and 4,000 destroyed, whilst 10,000 big guns at the end of the war. One thousand were lost in the retreat, 5,000 were delivered at the Armistice, and 11,000 were subsequently handed over to the Allies.

General Seecth maintained that after the guns possessed by the Reichswehr and other similar organizations there remained only 316 to be handed over.

General Seecth also argued in favour of the prolongation of the evacuation of the neutral zone on the plea that most of the arms were surrendered there.

Mr. Lloyd George disputed the accuracy of the German figures and emphasized the fact that many of the men under arms in Germany were revolutionaries and did not make the matter less serious. He considered that General Seecth's figures established a solid ground for suspicion and anxiety. The Allies did not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany, but could not tolerate possession of arms by individuals for anarchist purposes.

Replies to a question as to what would be done with the captured Allied weapons, he said that they had been utilized for the Bulgarian and Turkish armies.

PARIS, July 15th.

The *Matinée* Spa correspondent, referring to the real position says that with a view to obtaining priority for the Entente it is proposed to establish a permanent delegation of the Reparation Commission in Berlin to deal especially with coal.

BERLIN, July 8th.

The Press reluctantly notes the bad impression Germans made at Spa.

The Government organ *Einiges* complains of the atmosphere of distrust surrounding the Germans, but the independent *Freikirche* roundly accuses the authorities of ambiguity and of trying to deceive the Entente regarding material, and says that Herr Freiherr von Gessler did not support the assertions, which produced a laughable effect.

PARIS, July 8th.
The French Press continues to applaud Mr. Lloyd George's firmness. The *Temps* hopes that the Allies' tenacity will equal the vigour in demanding the dismemberment of Germany.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Haxois message says:—

As Spa, yesterday, the French were favourably impressed as the Premier, M. Millerand, himself told American correspondents, by the fact that the Germans showed their willingness to do something which they had up to now refused to do.

The Conference, M. Millerand believes, will be ended on Sunday.

At the Conference to-night, M. Millerand said he fully expected that the Brussels Conference could be held on July 23rd, and probably with the Americans present. This statement is taken to mean that the French and their Allies generally believe now that a settlement will be reached, even on the question of reparations, to the extent of forming some basis for the Brussels Conference, however, until after the question of disarmament has been settled, as well as the question of the German war criminals.

Spa, July 8th.
A communiqué states that at the opening Mr. Lloyd George expressed the Allies' determination to secure the execution of the treaty which so far had been most inadequate as regards the surrender or destruction of war material and the reduction of effectiveness. He indicated the extent to which the Allies had taken into account the observations and difficulties of the new German Government on whose sincerity of intentions he did not wish to cast doubt.

He also pointed out that a fresh memorandum was only granted on certain definite conditions of which the realisation would be checked and guaranteed by precise sanctions.

The following Allied reply to the German proposals was then read:

Conditionally that Germany (a) proceeds immediately to disarm the Einwohnerwehr and the Sicherheitspolizei;

(b) publishes a proclamation demanding the immediate delivery of all arms held by the civil population and decreasing effective penalties in the case of con-
viction (if the Government's legal powers are insufficient for this it shall immediately obtain the same legis-
latively);

(c) immediately executes the whole series of measures necessary for the abolition of compulsory military service and the organisation of the army on a basis of long term military service as provided in the Treaty;

(d) delivers to the allies for destruction and helps the Allies to destroy all arms and military material beyond the quantities authorised under the Treaty; and

(e) assures the application of the unexecuted aircraft and naval clauses of the Treaty;

that the Allies agree, firstly, to extend to October 1st the period provided for the reduction of the Reichswehr effective, at which date it shall be reduced to 150,000 men, including the maximum of ten brigades of the Reichswehr (the Allies also agreed to further postponement expiring on January 1st next for the reduction of the effective to 100,000 when the exact composition of the organisation must be completed according to the Treaty); secondly, to authorise the German Government to keep in the neutral zone until October 1st for assisting in the collection of arms such a number of effective as communicated by the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control; and finally, to take all necessary measures to prevent a continued traffic in arms from the occupied territories intended for other parts of Germany.

If before January 1st next the Allied Control Commissions in Germany find that the present arrangements are not being loyally carried out—as for example, if by September 1st legislative measures hereinbefore provided are not taken and have not received the widest publicity, or if the destruction and delivery of material is not proceeding normally; if on October 1st the army is not reduced to 150,000, including the maximum of ten brigades of the Reichswehr, the Allies will proceed to occupy more German territory, either in the Ruhr or some other region, and will only evacuate it when the present conditions are wholly fulfilled.

Herr von Simons remarked that the solutions of the conditions enumerated in the foregoing Note were being imposed without the German delegation having been called upon to discuss them. He commented on the Allies' reply *ad seriatim*, and finally declared that the German Government would do its utmost to carry out the conditions and would have to submit to the consequences if it did not succeed.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the conference was to continue its labours, the German Government's formal acceptance must be officially confirmed.

Herr von Simons announced that he would communicate the Government's reply to-morrow.

Spa, July 8th.
General Seecth declared that Mr. Lloyd George's figures about artillery were inaccurate. He maintained that Germany had practically fulfilled its obligations regarding artillery. Germany had 20,000 big guns at the end of the war. One thousand were lost in the retreat, 5,000 were delivered at the Armistice, and 11,000 were subsequently handed over to the Allies.

General Seecth maintained that after the guns possessed by the Reichswehr and other similar organizations there remained only 316 to be handed over.

General Seecth also argued in favour of the prolongation of the evacuation of the neutral zone on the plea that most of the arms were surrendered there.

Mr. Lloyd George disputed the accuracy of the German figures and emphasized the fact that many of the men under arms in Germany were revolutionaries and did not make the matter less serious. He considered that General Seecth's figures established a solid ground for suspicion and anxiety. The Allies did not want to interfere with the internal affairs of Germany, but could not tolerate possession of arms by individuals for anarchist purposes.

POLAND IN PERIL.

WARSAW, July 8th.
A communiqué admits that Budzynski's cavalry, attacking from the west, occupied Rovno and compelled the Poles to retreat. Heavy fighting is reported from all sectors of Polesia.

A later communiqué says that between the Dvina and the upper Berezina the Poles retired in face of the superior numbers of the enemy, who also, crossed the Berezina in force south-east of Borysow. Polish counter-action is developing favourably in view of the military position. Offers to serve with the colours are pouring in from all classes—University professors to Boy Scouts.

The executive of the Socialist Party has issued a proclamation calling on troops to do their duty in the defence of the Fatherland and urging the Government, on the other hand, to declare a desire for peace.

The Bishops have addressed an Apostolic letter to the nation exhorting enlistment in mass.

The Premier, Mr. Grabski, has departed for Spa.

BERLIN, July 8th.
A message from Warsaw states that the Bolsheviks have begun an offensive on the northern front north of the Molotov-Poloz railway. Five divisions are participating.

WARSAW, July 8th.
The Bolshevik offensive in the middle of the Dvina was repulsed with loss, and the Poles successfully counter-attacked south of the Dvina.

LONDON, July 8th.
A big Bolshevik offensive against Poland is reported to have begun. The Bolsheviks claim to have captured the fortress of Rovno, 3,000 prisoners and much booty.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, July 12, 1920.
In London—
Bank, Wm. — 3/-7/-
" " — 3/-7/-
20 days' sight — 3/-7/-
4 months' sight — 3/-5/-
6 months' sight — 3/-2/-
Documentary 4 months' sight 3/-10/-

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On New York —
Credit, 4 days' sight — 73/-

On Bombay —
Wiz. — nom.

On Calcutta —
On demand — nom.

On Singapore —
" — 155

On Manila —
On demand — 157

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On demand — 30 days' sight (private paper) — 7/-

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Credit, 4 months' sight — 850

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Wiz. — nom.

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" — 155

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On Singapore —
" — 155

On Manila —
On demand — 157

On Shanghai —
On demand — 30 days' sight (private paper) — 7/-

On London —
Credit, 4 months' sight — 850

On New York —
Credit, 4 days' sight — 73/-

On Bombay —
Wiz. — nom.

On Calcutta —
On demand — nom.

On Singapore —
" — 155

On Manila —
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On Calcutta —
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On Singapore —

WEATHER REPORT.

July 12d. 12a. 12m.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and Lanzo, and increased slightly elsewhere. A typhoon is situated about 250 miles to the east of Lanzo; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours, a wind at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.88 inches, against an average of 43.48 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on July 13th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds, moderate; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JULY 12, 1920.—A.M.

Station	Mean Pressure Barometers	Mean Temperature in Degrees F.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok	29.88	64	W	3	+
Nagoya	29.88	64	W	1	+
Hokkaido	29.88	64	W	1	+
Tokio	29.88	64	W	1	+
Nagasaki	29.88	64	W	1	+
Kagoshima	29.88	64	W	1	+
Oshima	29.88	64	W	1	+
Naha	29.88	64	W	1	+
Ishigaki	29.88	64	W	1	+
Bonin Island	29.88	64	W	1	+
Wakayama	29.73	74	S	2	B
Hankow	29.73	74	S	2	B
Ichang	29.73	74	S	2	B
Changsha	29.73	74	S	2	B
Shanghai	29.73	74	S	2	B
Getiak	29.73	74	S	2	B
Sharp Pk.	29.73	74	S	2	B
Amoy	29.68	82	S	1	B
Wutow	29.68	82	S	1	B
Wutow	29.73	74	S	2	B
Taichu	29.71	79	S	2	B
Taiwan	29.71	79	S	2	B
Kuching	29.67	81	S	2	B
Pescadores	29.68	79	S	2	B
Canton	29.68	82	S	2	B
Hongkong	29.68	82	S	2	B
Gap Rock	29.67	82	S	2	B
Kacao	29.66	81	S	2	B
Wuchow	29.66	81	S	2	B
Pakhoi	29.66	81	S	2	B
Hoibow	29.66	81	S	2	B
Phuket	29.65	79	S	2	B
Tourane	29.63	82	S	2	B
C. St. James	29.56	81	S	2	B
Alatti	29.56	81	S	2	B
Agapan	29.56	83	S	2	B
Manila	29.59	79	S	2	B
Legazpi	29.58	81	S	2	B
Teban	29.68	79	S	2	B
Coilo	29.68	79	S	2	B
Surigao	29.68	78	S	2	B
Guam	29.68	78	S	2	B
Labuan	29.73	80	S	2	B

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, July 12, 1920.

1. BAROMETRE, reduced to 22 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE is the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beauford Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, a blue sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, a shower, hail, lightning, overcast passing showers, a squall, rain, vapor, thunder, visibility, dew, wet snow.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been supplied at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Station at Tsim Shui Tei during the year 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the Mole, add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 15 to 18, 1920.

	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	
Time	Mean Tide	Mean Tide	Hours
Mon.	7.15	7.15	12
Tues.	8.12	8.12	12
Wed.	9.12	9.12	12
Thurs.	10.12	10.12	12
Fri.	11.12	11.12	12
Sat.	12.12	12.12	12
Sun.	13.12	13.12	12
Mon.	14.12	14.12	12

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

July 15.—R. F. *Orester*.
16.—P. & O. *Knight Templar*.
17.—P. & O. *Nellora*.
18.—B. F. *Fyrthus*.
19.—B. F. *Decudocetus*.
20.—N. Y. K. *Inaba Maru*.
21.—B. F. *City of Oran*.
22.—B. F. *Dunera*.
23.—P. & O. *Pak Ling*.
24.—P. & O. *Alcinous*.
25.—B. F. *Frometheus*.
26.—B. F. *Ganis*.
27.—B. F. *City of Birmingham*.
28.—B. F. *Proteus*.
29.—B. F. *Magis*.
30.—B. F. *Rhines*.
31.—B. F. *Achilles*.
32.—B. F. *City of Dunkirk*.
33.—B. F. *Mentor*.
34.—B. F. *Athena*.

FROM JAPAN.

July 18.—P. & O. *St. Albans*.
19.—P. & O. *Knight Templar*.
20.—P. & O. *Euryades*.
21.—P. & O. *Devanya*.
22.—P. & O. *Torilla*.
23.—P. & O. *Leomedon*.
24.—P. & O. *Raiyan*.
25.—P. & O. *Takada*.
26.—P. & O. *Labore*.
27.—P. & O. *Aratoon Apac*.
28.—P. & O. *Eastern*.
29.—P. & O. *Bellerophon*.
30.—P. & O. *Japan*.
31.—P. & O. *Plasy*.
32.—P. & O. *Jeypore*.
33.—P. & O. *Khiva*.
34.—P. & O. *Cyclops*.
35.—B. F. *Titan*.

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 22.—B. F. *Talithius*.

FROM CALCUTTA.

July 23.—P. & O. *Takada*.
24.—P. & O. *Aratoon Apac*.
Aug. 1.—P. & O. *Japan*.

FROM BOMBAY.

July 23.—P. & O. *Danera*.
18.—N. Y. K. *Kangawa Maru*.

FROM JAYA.

July 14.—J. C. J. *Tijmanoek*.
15.—J. C. J. *Tislaek*.
22.—J. C. J. *Tiilwong*.
23.—J. C. J. *Tijlatap*.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

July 20.—N. Y. K. *Aki Maru*.
28.—P. & O. *Eastern*.
Aug. 3.—A. O. *Taiyuan*.

FROM VANCOUVER.

July 15.—C. P. O. S. *Empress of Japan*.
22.—C. P. O. S. *Empress of Asia*.

FROM SEATTLE.

July 30.—B. F. *Irion*.
Aug. 17.—B. F. *Proteus*.
Sept. 26.—B. F. *Tyndareus*.
Oct. 26.—B. F. *Talithius*.
Nov. 20.—B. F. *Tyndareus*.
Dec. 25.—B. F. *Tyndareus*.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

July 17.—C. M. S. *Nile*.
Aug. 1.—T. K. K. *Tenyu Maru*.
4.—P. M. S. *Venezuela*.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

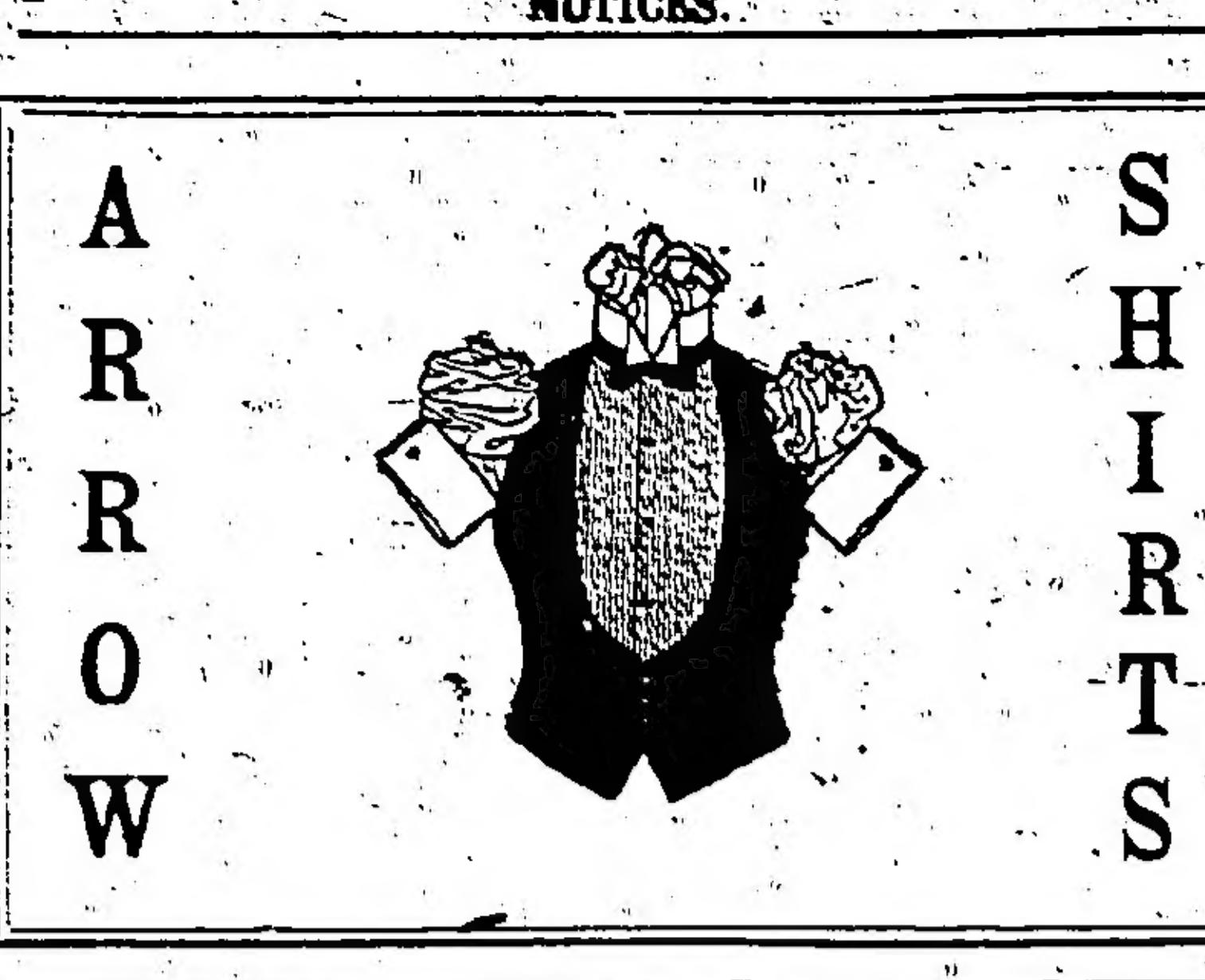
July 25.—L. A. P. N. *West Montop*.
Aug. 30.—L. A. P. N. *West Hika*.
Sept. 12.—L. A. P. N. *Vinita*.
Oct. 7.—L. A. P. N. *West Hixson*.

FROM LONDON.

July 14.—N. Y. K. *Shidzuka Maru*.
15.—J. M. *Glenamoy*.
22.—J. M. *Alexandra*.
29.—N. Y. K. *Kaga Maru*.
30.—P. & O. *Plasy*.
31.—B. F. *Jeypore*.
32.—N. Y. K. *Yokohama Maru*.
33.—P. & O. *Khiva*.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

July 31.—B. F. *Ningchow*.
Aug. 4.—B. F. *Prometheus*.
8.—N. Y. K. *Nagato Maru*.
15.—B. F. *Lycon*.
20.—B. F. *Achilles*.
21.—B. F. *Mentor*.
22.—B. F. *Knight of the Garter*.
31.—B. F. *Euryalus*.
32.—B. F. *Ajax*.
33.—B. F. *Pelorus*.



NOTICES.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wangan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 8 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

OUTWARD MAIL.

MONDAY, July 12.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & Europe via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS.

5 p.m. Toulane—Per KWAIWAH, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per DERWENT, 5 p.m.

Hoibow and Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 13.
Straits—Per ANITA MARU.

THURSDAY, July 15.
Straits—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU.

FRIDAY, July 16.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via MARSEILLE—Per KAMO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.